



Starving and Freezing, the Poor Greet the Journal's Almoners.

Again yesterday the five relief wagons of the Journal carried the necessities of life to hundreds of the suffering poor of the great city. Everywhere pinched faces and emaciated bodies welcomed the timely visit, and for a little time, at least, many lives will be prolonged and some actually saved from starvation.

"On Bayard street and the Bowery we have a woman's shelter, which contains forty beds. This is overflowing nightly. We have room there for fifty more beds. In this shelter we give each lodger, in addition to the 10-cent bed, a cup of coffee and roll night and morning. All of our lodgers have been crowded during this freezing weather; the Bowery place was full at 6 o'clock Monday afternoon. Every Sunday morning we give a free breakfast. Hereafter they will be given at the National Headquarters, on Fourteenth street."

"All this is a great expense," concluded Adjutant Salmon, "but with more ample means we could conduct these charities on a much larger scale. Any person who desires tickets to this breakfast, for distribution or for personal use, can be supplied gratis at our store in our National Headquarters building, No. 120 West Fourteenth street. They can also get them from any officer in charge of any of the corps in the vicinity of headquarters."

At the Bellevue Lodging House, at Twenty-third street and First avenue, Superintendent William White said that for the last week there had been more applications for shelter than could be filled. Applicants were of both sexes. The 150 who could not be accommodated were sent to the floating lodging house, at the foot of East Twenty-sixth street. This, it is true, is a breezy place on a night such as last night, but it is infinitely better than the icy streets.

Mr. White declared that he was especially impressed with the respectability of the applicants for shelter. They seemed, he said, a better class and more like skilled workmen, than the usual hordes of vagabonds who are accustomed to the workhouse.

JOURNAL BOY ALL RIGHT.
Tommy Madden Shows Encouraging Progress Toward Complete Recovery Each Day.

Tommy Madden, or "the Journal boy," as he is known at the Post-Graduate Hospital, who had the cigarette-button removed from his throat six days ago by X-ray radiographs made by Dr. William J. Morton for the Journal, after his life had been despaired of by other physicians, is doing very well. So well, indeed, that it is expected that he will be able to take solid food in the course of a few days.

Tommy himself has recovered his natural good humor and is thoroughly at home at the hospital. He has made friends with every patient within halting distance of his own little white cot.

He is comfortable, contented and happy, and the doctors and nurses are all offered to him, and enjoys his bowlfuls of nourishing beef juice immensely. He submits to the daily dressing of his wound with very good grace.

Of course, the Journal's special physician visits him daily, and Tommy always responds to the latter's inquiries by stating that "he feels good," which is encouraging, to say the least.

Tommy expressed a wish yesterday for a train of cars and a "horse-drawn" car, which he would "really" like to have. In less than an hour he had both, and was dragging a diminutive model of the Empire State Express across his cot, while the "really" truly harnessed horse found a comfortable stall near his pillow.

A visitor to the hospital has given him a dainty drinking cup, and yesterday the little daughter of William F. Lintner, of Groverville, N. Y., sent him a pair of brown mittens.

Tommy's parents have been to see him and have viewed him at a distance with joy and satisfaction, but he was not allowed to see them for fear his excitement would cause a relapse.

Cost of the Work.
The Secretary was advised to direct the survey and Colonel Gillespie and his assistants have been for some time engaged upon the work.

The report shows the cost of the work both under contract and when performed by the Government with hired labor and its own dredges. It allows under the former system an increase of 20 per cent as the legitimate profit of the contractor, but for the actual work at the widest channel he has figured upon, the project will cost the United States more than \$4,000,000.

In Colonel Gillespie's estimates of the cost of a 35-foot channel obtained by the means possessed by the Government without letting the work out by contract, he furnishes the cost at various widths. Such a channel, 1,000 feet wide from the Narrows to the sea, would cost \$1,740,000; 1,500 feet wide, \$2,772,000; 2,000 feet wide, \$4,180,000. The present project contemplates a channel 30 feet deep, and the figures given by the New York engineer mean the funds which will hereafter be required, without regard to appropriations made in previous years or the funds on hand.

This report also gives the estimates for the work if the Government called for bids and awarded a contract to the lowest responsible bidder, such as is usually the case. On this item the thirty-five-foot depths are given at the three widths estimated for the project if carried out by the Government. Colonel Gillespie says such a canal from the Narrows to the sea 1,000 feet wide would cost, if done by the contract system, \$2,088,000; 1,500 feet wide, \$3,226,000; 2,000 feet wide, \$5,010,000.

Great Traffic of New York.
Colonel Gillespie's report shows how this work may be done by dredging, continuing the work which is already in progress, and which will give a depth of 30 feet in the outer harbor. He says there is abundant reason why the outer approach to the city should be as deep as the inner channels. He points out that the channel from the

Narrows to the city is not of less depth than 35 feet, and in many places it is 50 and 60 feet in depth. These depths, moreover, he adds, are maintained for widths of 3,000 feet, making an unsurpassed inner channel for the great traffic of the port. He dwells at much length upon the commerce of the city, and says that a port showing \$394,000,000 worth of navigated traffic is worthy of the best aids to commerce.

The army engineers in Washington, who have seen Colonel Gillespie's report on the contemplated work in New York harbor, regard his estimate as a reasonable one. They say he has, in estimating upon the work by contract, added the customary percentage usually allotted to contractors as a fair and likely profit.

Should Government Do the Work.
There is a difference of opinion regarding the relative advantage to the Government and by hired labor and bought materials and that performed under contract. It has not always been possible to do the larger projects by Government labor. It would necessitate purchasing a lot of expensive machinery, which would be of little use to the Government after the project was completed, although at the principal ports the department maintains a force of laborers and a fleet of dredges owned or rented for carrying out the smaller jobs. Under such circumstances when materials are required they are bought under contract after public advertisement.

TRYING TO EQUALIZE TAXES.
Bill Introduced by Assemblyman Brennan, of Brooklyn.

Albany, Jan. 29.—A bill to provide for home rule in taxation was introduced today in the Assembly by Assemblyman Edward C. Brennan, of Brooklyn. The bill is especially designed to enable the cities to exempt personal property from taxation for the purpose of the taxation of the city of New York. It is claimed by the bill that the taxation of personal property, particularly in cities, is notoriously unequal and is growing more and more so. It is even claimed that \$450,000,000 in New York are practically a unit in their demand for this legislation, and this particular bill is endorsed by the Association of Labor Organizations held in the city of Albany this month. It is claimed by the business interests that desire this legislation that the taxation of personal property, particularly in cities, is notoriously unequal and is growing more and more so. It is even claimed that \$450,000,000 in New York are practically a unit in their demand for this legislation, and this particular bill is endorsed by the Association of Labor Organizations held in the city of Albany this month.

Texas Crew Will Give a Ball.
The crew of the battle ship Texas, now undergoing repairs at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, are going to give a farewell dance to their friends and sweethearts at Webster Hall, No. 10 East Eleventh street, New York, on Thursday evening next. The affair promises to be the most elaborate given by any of the ships that have come to the Navy Yard this winter. The Texas will leave the yard within the next few weeks, and will be sent to the fleet.

RED ROUGH HANDS
Itching, scaly, bleeding palms, shapless nails, and painful finger cracks, pimples, blackheads, dandruff, itching scalp, and all other skin troubles, cured by CUTICURA. It is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., Boston, Mass. "How to Produce Soft, White Hands," free.

ITCHING HUMORS Instantly relieved by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

LIKE MAGIC Collins' Volatile Electric Plasters relieve weak backs, kidney and uterine pains, sore limbs, aching muscles, and rheumatism.

PRESIDENT IS TO AID BIMETALLISM.

Senate by a Rousing Majority Passes the Monetary Bill.

FRANCE WILL ASSIST US.

Hoar Says That Other European Nations Are in Favor of a Conference.

SYNOPSIS OF THE MEASURE.

Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Roach and Vilas the Only Ones Who Voted Against It—The Debate a Long One.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The bill for the representation of the United States on any international monetary conference that may be called occupied the Senate today almost exclusively and was finally passed by the triumphant majority of 46 to 4. Senators Allen, Pettigrew, Roach and Vilas cast the negative votes.

The bill authorizes the President to appoint five or more commissioners to any international conference, with a view to securing a fifty of relative value between gold and silver as money, by means of a common ratio between the metals with free mintage at such ratio; and it also authorizes the President to call, in his discretion,

such conference to assemble at such point as may be agreed upon.

Prolonged Debate.
The debate on the bill was long. Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.) delivered a prepared speech against it as "a vicious and misleading bill." "Three times," he said, "the United States has caused the 'pretty play' to be acted—twice at Paris and once at Brussels."

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.) said that the application to foreign powers to regulate American domestic affairs had always seemed to him preposterous.

Mr. Pettigrew (Silver, S. D.) said that he protested against the passage of the bill because he did not believe that the United States should any longer be supplicants to the feet of European nations, which were the chief beneficiaries of the gold standard. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) said he would not vote for the bill, but he wanted to see it become a law, although it was wrong.

Foreign Bimetallists.
Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.) took the ground that a very large majority of the people of the civilized world was in favor of the double standard of gold and silver. He quoted two distinguished French statesmen—M. Foucher and M. Lelievre—as strongly in favor of bimetallism, and said that a resolution introduced in the French Assembly by the first named gentleman had the support of 307 out of 450 delegates, or a majority of between three-fifths and four-fifths. Mr. Hoar also named as among the principal European advocates of bimetallism Mr. Balfour, the leader of the English House of Commons.

Mr. Hoar also mentioned the likelihood of Germany and Russia joining in the bimetallist movement; and he declared in conclusion that the time had come for making another effort in that direction.

Speeches in advocacy of the measure were also made by Senators Gallinger (Rep., N. H.), Blanchard (Dem., La.) and (Dem., Cal.), Allison (Rep., Ia.), and Gordon (Dem., Md.).

General Mills Urges Reorganization.

Washington, Jan. 29.—General Mills went before the House Committee on Military Affairs today and strongly urged the importance of the passage of the bill for the reorganization of the army.

AT WANAMAKER'S



Excellent reasons exist for losing money on some very artistic decorative Furniture. The prices are therefore one-half normal. The pieces are all from the hands of the best cabinet-makers—Cabinets, Screens, Tables.

CABINETS
Mahogany, Curio, \$13.75, \$17.50, \$45.
Mahogany, Parlor, \$56, \$110.
Gold, Curio, \$35, \$50.
Gold, Parlor, \$80, \$110, \$112.50.
Prima Vera, Parlor, \$56.50.
Mahogany-and-gold, Parlor, \$175.
PARLOR THREE-FOLD SCREENS
Mahogany, glass top panels, \$34.50, \$52.50.
White enamel, glass top panels, \$40.
Gold, glass top panels, \$41.50, \$45, \$60.
PARLOR AND CARD TABLES
Mahogany, inlaid top, \$30.
Tea and fancy, enamelled, \$12.50 to \$30.

OFFICE FURNITURE

Office Furniture is a specialty in this business. The stock is large, variety is great, and the prices will meet the views of the shrewdest buyers. Preceding announcements have already brought enough buyers to confirm our claim to the leading place in the Office Furniture trade.

Flat top Desks, quartered oak, \$12 to \$19.
Roll top Desks, quartered oak, \$15 to \$34.
Roll top Desks, mahogany, \$45 to \$100.
Office Tables, \$5.50 to \$19.50.
Revolving Chairs, oak, \$2.50 to \$18.50.

EXTENSION TABLES
A few Dining-room Tables that have been used in our "White Fair" are marked for sudden departure. Tops are slightly scratched—nothing more.

One 8 ft., was \$7.50, now \$5.50.
One 8 ft., was \$8.00, now \$6.00.
Ten 8 ft., were \$10.50, now \$7.50.

READY-MADE GARMENTS OF STAPLE STYLES FOR TASTEFUL MEN OF ALL SIZES ALWAYS ON HAND.

That is fundamental in our Clothing Store—one of the principles upon which our trade is being constructed. The following concerning Prince Albert and Cutaway Coats and Worst Trousers indicates our meaning.

The newest thing in Prince Albert Coats, of black Thibet, lined throughout, double breasted Vests: the Coat and Vest \$25. Same garments lined with Italian cloth, \$20.
Cutaway Frock Coats, three buttons, of fine imported Diagonal unfinished Worsted, with single breasted Vests, a nobby Coat and Vest at \$30. Same, lined with Italian cloth, \$25.
Fine Worst Trousers, desirable patterns, well tailored, \$5. Find their equals elsewhere, and you will know their value is a half more.

Second floor, Ninth street.
GIRLS' COATS AND DRESSES
The season's round-up. We put profits and real values to one side in pricing these. They are to go—quickly, too.

OVERCOATS
For girls 6 to 12 years; chevrons, plaid effects, well tailored, \$5.

DRESSES
For girls 4 to 14 years; fancy plaids, Gretchen waist, braided trimmings combinations of colored cashmere, full sleeves, neat cuffs, \$2.50.

REFFERS
For children 4 to 14 years; of beaver, chevrons and frieze, \$2.
Boucle and beaver, \$3.
Two-tone boucle cloth, 6 to 10 years, \$4.50.
Boucle, two-tone and plain, 6 to 10 years, \$7.

COATS
For girls 14 to 18 years; two-tone chevrons, brown and gray frieze, \$3.50.
Astrakhan and boucle, fine quality, 4 to 18 years, \$5.

Second floor.
CANDY
Tons of Sweets—not an ounce of impure ingredients. Our Confectionery is popular for dinner table use.
Chocolate Nougats, 20c. a pound.
Basement, Tenth street.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Formerly A.T. STEWART & CO.

on with the two big exchanges. They were bound to see what they could do with the men of millions who were safe behind their windows of glass. But they could not resist these fresh-faced girls who asked them for themselves, but for suffering fellow-citizens. Miss Bingham made a very pretty impromptu speech to ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower. He surrendered before who had said "I am a poor fellow," and handed out at his window a crisp \$10 bill. E. H. Meyers, of No. 32 West street, gave a similar sum. The contributions are credited elsewhere.

Miss Walsh made several appointments for this morning, and has arranged to visit every man who has a promise from and many others besides. All her downtown friends may look for a call from her to-day.

GLAD TO GET THE MONEY.
Officers of Charitable Societies Grateful for the Journal's Cash Contributions.

When the Journal started its relief fund last Wednesday three well-known local charitable societies announced, in commenting on the timeliness of the movement, that they were badly in need of funds to carry on their work. These are the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the United Hebrew Charities and the Harlem Relief Society.

Manager Rosenau, of the United Hebrew Charities, declared that there was not enough money in their treasury to pay the demands for the week. The executive officers of the other two societies were no less emphatic in asserting their needs. The Journal immediately set about dividing its donation of \$1,000 with these three societies, so that its own work of instant relief might be duplicated by these regulated and effective agencies. The cash was divided between Thursday night and yesterday morning.

Mrs. Charles H. MacLean, president of the Harlem Relief Society, had retired when a visit was paid to her house, but upon being informed that the messenger had \$100 for her, to be distributed through her organization, she kindly received the visitor.

"This is most astonishing," said she, "but no time may be lost by your society in applying it to the needs of the unfortunate," was the reply.

"We are very grateful," said Mrs. MacLean, "and the money is very welcome. Such promptness in action gives me a new breath away. If all were as generous and helpful as the Journal, there would be much less suffering." accept the money with much pleasure.

The residence of Isaac S. Isaacs, secretary of the United Hebrew Charities, was next visited. This society, on account of its wider scope, was to receive \$200. The cash was paid over in Mr. Isaacs's library.

"This is great work," said he. "The Journal has done a grand thing. I want to express our thanks for your thoughtful and prompt relief work of the society. President W. H. Tolman, secretary of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, received \$200 to be applied in the practical relief work of the society. President H. Fulton Cutting, who was present when the money was turned over, said: "The money is very welcome," said he, "and I think the Journal's idea of working side by side with the charitable organizations in relief operations worthy of the highest commendation."

PLEASURES WITH CHARITY.
One Day's Receipts at the Ice Palace to Be Given to the Needy.

One of the first to recognize the exigency of the occasion and to appreciate the efforts of the Journal on behalf of the suffering poor of New York City was General Manager John D. Allen, of the Ice Palace Skating Rink, corner of One Hundred and Seventh street and Lexington avenue. Mr. Allen, as will